Washington Update
March on Capitol Hill marks the beginning of the Fiscal Year 2024 (FY24) appropriation season, where federal agencies present their funding proposals to Congress for the upcoming fiscal year. This period is crucial as it sets the budget priorities for the federal government and determines the level of funding for various programs and initiatives while Congressional offices consider what policies to champion. Lobbyit has engaged with Congress during this pivotal month to ensure your priorities are top of mind as these debates unfold on Capitol Hill.

President Biden Utilizes Veto Power
President Joe Biden issued the first veto of his presidency on March 20th in an early sign of shifting White House relations with the new Congress since Republicans took control of the House in January — a move that serves as a prelude to bigger battles with GOP lawmakers on government spending and the nation's debt limit.

Biden sought to kill a Republican-authored measure that would ban the government from considering environmental impacts (“ESG”) or potential lawsuits when making investment decisions for people's retirement plans. In a video released by the White House, Biden said he vetoed the measure because it "put at risk the retirement savings of individuals across the country."

His first veto represents a more confrontational during Biden's term in office, as he faces a GOP-controlled House that is eager to undo parts of his policy legacy and investigate his administration and his family. Complicating matters for Biden, several Democratic senators are up for re-election next year in conservative states, giving them political incentive to put some distance between them and the White House.

On April 6th, President Joe Biden vetoed a resolution that would have rescinded his administration's hallmark water rule, with proponents of the rollback arguing that the regulation places a burden on the agriculture community by being too restrictive in defining what is a navigable waterway.

Biden's announcement marked both the second veto of his presidency and the second veto he's issued in recent weeks, illustrating how power dynamics in Washington have shifted since Republicans became the majority party in the House of Representatives at the beginning of this year.

President Biden Ends COVID National Emergency
On April 10th, President Joe Biden signed a bipartisan congressional resolution to bring it to a close after three years — weeks before it was set to expire alongside a separate public health emergency.

The national emergency allowed the government to take sweeping steps to respond to the virus and support the country's economic, health and welfare systems. Some of the emergency measures have already been successfully wound-down, while others are still being phased out. The public health emergency — it underpins tough immigration restrictions at the U.S.-Mexico border — is set to expire on May 11.

The White House issued a one-line statement Monday saying Biden had signed the measure behind closed doors, after having publicly opposed the resolution though not to the point of issuing a veto. More than 197 Democrats in the House voted against it when the GOP-controlled chamber passed it in February. Last month, as the measure passed the Senate by a 68-23 vote, Biden let lawmakers know he would sign it.

President Biden Pitches Tuition-Free Community College
President Joe Biden laid out his budget blueprint for fiscal 2024 that would infuse the U.S. Department of Education with $90 billion in discretionary spending and fund tuition-free community college nationwide. To that end, the spending plan features a pathway to double the maximum federal Pell Grant by 2029, a policy move college access organizations have demanded for years and the Biden administration has supported. The budget would boost the 2024-2025 maximum Pell award to $8,215. The current maximum is $7,395. The spending package would send $2.7 billion to the Office of Federal Student Aid, $620 million more than in fiscal 2023.
Congressional Democrats Draft Letter of Support on Student Debt Relief
Congresswoman Ayanna Pressley (MA-07), along with Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY), Senators Bernie Sanders (I-VT), Elizabeth Warren (D-MA), and Alex Padilla (D-CA), and Assistant Democratic Leader Jim Clyburn (D-SC), Congresswoman Ilhan Omar (D-MN), and Congresswoman Frederica Wilson (D-FL), Ranking Member of the House Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development, led a letter to the Biden Administration expressing continued support for President Biden's student debt relief plan.

Democrats have voiced concern about the economic ramifications of resuming student loan payments after nearly three years of pause. Litigation from the Supreme Court on the issue is expected in June.

House Committee on Education & The Workforce
On March 28th, the Education and the Workforce Committee held a hearing titled “Unleashing America's Opportunities for Hiring and Employment” which examined how current economic conditions created by Biden administration policies are negatively impacting employment for workers and job creators.

“America's workers and job creators are being stifled by top-down policies and heavy-handed mandates imposed by the Biden administration,” said Chairwoman Foxx. “For our nation to prosper, we must create a regulatory environment that empowers America's workforce to drive our economic success. From day one, President Biden's policies have operated under the assumption that federal bureaucrats and union bosses know better than workers and businesses, and the results have been a disaster for hiring and the economy. It's time that the Biden administration gets out of the way and allows America's workforce to rebuild the economy.”

Witnesses:
Mr. Stephen Moore
Mr. Chris Spear
Mr. Jerry Akers
Dr. Heidi Shierholz

Bills by Issue
National Career Development Association (26)

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Title
Expressing support for designation of the week of February 6, 2023, through February 10, 2023, as "National School Counseling Week".

Description
This joint resolution honors the contributions of school counselors to the success of students in elementary and secondary schools. The resolution encourages the observation of National School Counseling Week with ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the crucial role school counselors play in preparing students for fulfilling lives as contributing members of society.

Primary Sponsors
Linda Sanchez
Parents Bill of Rights Act

This bill establishes various rights of parents and guardians regarding the public elementary or secondary school education (including secondary career and technical education) of their children. Local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools must comply with the requirements of the bill in order to receive federal education funds. Specifically, the bill requires schools to notify parents and guardians of their rights regarding the education of their children. These rights include the right to * review (and make copies of at no cost) the curriculum of their child's school; * know if the state alters its challenging academic standards; * meet with each teacher of their child at least twice each school year; * review the budget, including all revenues and expenditures, of their child's school; * inspect the books and other reading materials in the library of their child's school; * address the school board of the LEA; * receive information about violent activity in their child's school; and * know if their child is not grade-level proficient in reading or language arts at the end of 3rd grade. Additional rights include the right to * receive information about any plans to eliminate gifted and talented programs or college credit programs in their child's school; * know the total number of school counselors in their child's school; * know if their child's school operates, sponsors, or facilitates athletic programs or activities that permit an individual whose biological sex is male to participate in an athletic program or activity that is designed for individuals whose biological sex is female; * know if their child's school allows an individual whose biological sex is male to use restrooms or changing rooms designated for individuals whose biological sex is female; and * receive timely information about any major cyberattack against their child's school. Each LEA must (1) post on a publicly accessible website (or otherwise widely disseminate to the public) the curriculum for each grade level, and (2) include detailed budget information in its annual report card.

The bill provides for additional family educational and privacy rights, including by (1) prohibiting schools from acting as an agent of a parent for purposes of providing verifiable parental consent for a vaccination, (2) prohibiting schools from selling student information for commercial or financial gain, and (3) requiring schools to engage meaningfully with parents in developing privacy policies or procedures. An elementary school or a school consisting of only grades 5-8 must obtain parental consent before (1) changing a minor child's gender markers, pronouns, or preferred name on school forms; or (2) al... (click bill link to see more).

Primary Sponsors
Julia Letlow
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Introduction Date: 2023-01-09</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No Federal Funding for Teacher's Unions Act</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>No Federal Funding for Teacher's Unions Act This bill prohibits labor organizations of education professionals from receiving federal funds.</td>
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<td>Ronny Jackson</td>
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<td><strong>States' Education Reclamation Act of 2023</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>States' Education Reclamation Act of 2023 This bill abolishes the Department of Education (ED) and repeals any program for which it has administrative responsibility. The Department of the Treasury shall provide grants to states, for FY2023-FY2031, for elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education purposes permitted by state law. The level of funding is set at the amount provided to states for federal elementary and secondary education programs and the amount provided for federal postsecondary education programs, respectively, for FY2023, minus the funding provided for education programs that the bill transfers to other federal agencies. States must contract for an annual audit of their expenditures or transfers of grant funds. Program administrative responsibility and delegation of authority are transferred as follows: * ED's job training programs to the Department of Labor, * each special education grant program under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), * ED's Indian education programs to the Department of the Interior, * each Impact Aid program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to the Department of Defense, * the Federal Pell Grant program and each federal student loan program to Treasury, and * programs under the jurisdiction of the Institute of Education Sciences or the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program to HHS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Sponsors</td>
<td>David Rouzer</td>
</tr>
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**My Child, My Choice Act of 2023**

**Description**
My Child, My Choice Act of 2023 This bill prohibits an elementary school from receiving federal education funds unless a teacher requests written parental consent prior to teaching a lesson specifically related to gender identity, sexual orientation, or transgender studies. In particular, the bill requires a teacher to request written consent from the parent of each student enrolled in the class prior to teaching the lesson. If a parent does not submit written consent to the lesson, then the school must provide the student with an alternative period of learning or study hall. Further, the teacher may not teach the lesson if the principal does not receive written consent from the parents of at least 50% of the students enrolled in the class.

**Primary Sponsors**
Jeff Van Drew

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**SPELL Act**

**Description**
Supporting Providers of English Language Learning Act or the SPELL Act This bill allows elementary and secondary school teachers who teach English learners, bilingual students, or dual language immersion students to receive additional amounts of student loan forgiveness and loan cancellation.

**Primary Sponsors**
Adriano Espaillat

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**Promoting Employment and Lifelong Learning Act**

**Primary Sponsors**
Elise Stefanik
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**Title**

**Mentoring to Succeed Act of 2023**

**Description**

Mentoring to Succeed Act of 2023 This bill requires the Department of Education to award grants to high-need local educational agencies, high-need schools, and local governments to establish, expand, or support school-based mentoring programs that assist at-risk students in developing cognitive skills and promoting social-emotional learning to prepare them for success in high school, postsecondary education, and the workforce. Additionally, the bill directs the Institute of Education Sciences to conduct a study to identify successful school-based mentoring programs and evaluate the effectiveness of the grant program established by this bill.

**Primary Sponsors**

Jan Schakowsky

**Introduction Date:** 2023-01-25

**Title**

**A PLUS Act**

**Description**

Academic Partnerships Lead Us to Success Act or the A PLUS Act This bill creates a framework under which states may receive federal elementary and secondary education funds on a consolidated basis and use such funds for any educational purpose permitted by state law.

**Primary Sponsors**

John Moolenaar

**Introduction Date:** 2023-01-30
### Title
Transition-to-Success Mentoring Act

### Introduction Date
2023-01-31

### Description
Transition-to-Success Mentoring Act This bill establishes a transition-to-success mentoring program requiring the Department of Education (ED) to award grants to eligible entities (e.g., local educational agencies) to provide school-based mentoring programs to assist at-risk students in transitioning from middle to high school. ED must also work with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to (1) refer grant recipients to the National Mentoring Resource Center to obtain mentoring resources, and (2) provide grant recipients with information regarding transitional services for eligible students returning from correctional facilities and transition services for students with disabilities.

### Primary Sponsors
Andre Carson
Supporting the Mental Health of Educators and Staff Act of 2023

This bill establishes grants and requires other activities to improve mental and behavioral health among education professionals and other school staff. Specifically, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) must award grants or contracts to educational agencies, institutions of higher education, or consortia of such entities for programs to promote mental health and resiliency among education professionals and other school staff. In addition, HHS may award grants for educator preparation programs and training. Additionally, HHS must conduct a campaign to (1) encourage education professionals and other school staff to seek support and treatment for mental and behavioral health concerns, and (2) disseminate best practices to prevent suicide and improve mental health and resiliency among education professionals and other school staff. HHS must also study and develop policy recommendations on * improving mental and behavioral health among education professionals and other school staff, * removing barriers to accessing care and treatment, and * identifying strategies to promote resiliency. Furthermore, the Government Accountability Office must report on the extent to which relevant federal grant programs address the prevalence and severity of mental health conditions and substance use disorders among education professionals and other school staff.

Primary Sponsors
Suzanne Bonamici
Put School Counselors Where They're Needed Act

**Introduction Date:** 2023-02-06

**Description:**
Put School Counselors Where They're Needed Act This bill directs the Department of Education to implement a demonstration project providing competitive, four-year grants to at least 10 secondary schools that have a four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate of 60% or lower, for the provision of additional school counselors and counselor resources. The additional school counselors must primarily serve students identified as being at risk of not graduating in four years. Grantees that demonstrate progress in improving their graduation rates shall be eligible for subsequent grants.

**Primary Sponsors**
Linda Sanchez

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American Teacher Act

**Introduction Date:** 2023-02-08

**Primary Sponsors**
Freddi Wilson

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Data Science and Literacy Act of 2023

**Introduction Date:** 2023-02-14

**Primary Sponsors**
Haley Stevens

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To require the Secretary of Education to accept certain documentation from the Department of Defense as proof of employment for purposes of the public service loan forgiveness program.

**Primary Sponsors**
Gerry Connolly
### Title
Supporting the goals and ideals of "Career and Technical Education Month".

### Description
This resolution supports the designation of Career and Technical Education Month to celebrate career and technical education across the United States.

### Primary Sponsors
G.T. Thompson

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### Title
Expressing support for developing supportive, inclusive, safe, and responsive public schools that provide all students with a well-rounded education and prepare all students for success in life and for the exercise of their social and economic rights, fostering parental involvement in education in a manner that builds partnerships and trust between parents and educators, and protecting the civil rights of students and families.

### Introduction Date: 2023-03-10

### Primary Sponsors
Suzanne Bonamici
Title
Student Empowerment Act

Description
This bill allows tax-exempt distributions from qualified tuition programs (known as 529 plans) to be used for additional educational expenses in connection with enrollment or attendance at an elementary or secondary school. (Under current law, distributions in connection with an elementary or secondary school are limited to tuition for a public, private, or religious school.) The bill allows the distributions to be used for additional educational expenses, including:

- curriculum and curricular materials,
- books or other instructional materials,
- online educational materials,
- tutoring or educational classes outside the home,
- testing fees,
- fees for dual enrollment in an institution of higher education,
- educational therapies for students with disabilities.

Distributions may also be used for tuition and purposes above in connection with a homeschool (whether treated as a homeschool or a private school under state law).

Primary Sponsors
Ted Cruz

Title
A PLUS Act

Description
This bill creates a framework under which states may receive federal elementary and secondary education funds on a consolidated basis and use such funds for any educational purpose permitted by state law.

Primary Sponsors
Steve Daines
Bill Summary: Last edited by Jacob Kohn at Feb 15, 2023, 3:38 PM

Specifically, the JOBS Act would amend the Higher Education Act by:
- Expanding Pell Grant eligibility to students enrolled in rigorous and high-quality, short-term skills and job training programs that lead to industry-recognized credentials and certificates and ultimately employment in high-wage, high-skill industry sectors or careers. Ensuring students who receive Pell Grants are earning high-quality postsecondary credentials by requiring that the credentials:
  - Meet the standards under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), such as meaningful career counseling and aligning programs to in-demand career pathways or registered apprenticeship programs
  - Are recognized by employers, industry, or sector partnerships - Align with the skill needs of industries in the state or local economy
  - Are approved by the state workforce board in addition to the U.S. Department of Education,
- Defining eligible job training programs as those providing career and technical education instruction at an institution of higher education, such as a community or technical college that provides:
  - At least 150 clock hours of instruction time over a period of at least 8 weeks
  - Training that meets the needs of the local or regional workforce and industry partnerships
  - Streamlined ability to transfer credits so students can continue to pursue further education in their careers
- Students with licenses, certifications, or credentials that meet the hiring requirements of multiple employers in the field for which the job training is offered

Introduction Date: 2023-01-31
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**Title**

Early Educators Apprenticeship Act

**Introduction Date:** 2023-02-02

**Primary Sponsors**

Todd Young

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**Title**

Stop CRT Act

**Introduction Date:** 2023-02-28

**Primary Sponsors**

Tom Cotton

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**Title**

Pay Teachers Act

**Introduction Date:** 2023-03-09

**Primary Sponsors**

Bernie Sanders

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**Title**

A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of “Career and Technical Education Month”.

**Description**

This resolution supports the designation of February 2023 as Career and Technical Education Month to celebrate career and technical education across the United States.

**Primary Sponsors**

Tim Kaine
Title
A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of March 6 through March 10, 2023, as "National Social and Emotional Learning Week" to recognize the critical role social and emotional learning plays in supporting the academic success and overall well-being of students, educators, and families.

Description
This resolution supports the designation of National Social and Emotional Learning Week.

Primary Sponsors
Dick Durbin